STATE BANK TAX QUESTION.

Mr. Rayner Speaks in Opposition to the Repeal of the Present Law.

SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL.

Test of the Value of the State Bank System Condition of the Banks when the Government Imposed the Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4 .- After me unimportant morning business Mr. Springer moved that the House proceed in committee of the whole to the consideration of the bill to repeal the 16 per cent. State bank tax. Mr. Wilson (Rep.) asked how long the debate was to go on. It was highly important that the Indian appropriation bill should be con sidered soon. The first of July was rapidly approaching, and the bill would doubtiess be discussed at length in the House before it was sent to the Senate, and, as a member of the committee, he would be glad to see the bill under way.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Springer made no answer, but Mr. Holman gave notice that to-morrow (Tuesday) he would ask the House to take up the Indian appropriation bill. The motion by Mr. Springer was agreed to, and Mr. Daizell (Rep., Pa.), made an argument in favor of the constitutionality of the bill taxing notes of State banks 19 per cent. His broad contention, he said, was that the right and power to issue circulating notes exclusively resided in the National Government.

Mr. Daizell was followed by Mr. Raymer (Dem., Md.), who spoke in the same line—that of opposition to the repeal of the law. Mr. Raymer combatted objections that were urged against the national banks, and set forth the advantages of the system. Defects were admitted and noted by him. To remedy these he would (1) permit national banks to issue notes to the full amount of bonds deposited; (2) repeal the tax on their circulation. (3) modify the stringent provisions against stockholders as to their personal responsibility for debts; (4) permit the banks to increase their circulation whenever the demand exists, upon good security other than government bonds; (5) permit the banks to increase their circulation whenever the demand exists, upon good security other than government bonds; (6) repreduct the system based upon a deposit of State and municipal securities.

MR. RAYMER ON THE PLATFORM.

MR. RAYNER ON THE PLATFORM.

In conclusion, Mr. Rayner referred to the plank in the Democratic platform pledging the repeal of the tax upon State bank circulation. It's explicit character, Mr. Rayner admitted; how it got there he did not know, but as far as he was concerned the platform might as well have pledged a repeal of the ten commandments. "I do not know how it may be with others, but w. me the time has not yet arrived when I have surrendered my conscience and my convictions to the keeping of a political convention. I deny that it lies within the province or the jurisdiction of the convention to trammel me in the discharge of my duties by any such a declaration as this. This bill by repeal the tax on bank circulation failed to pass at the last Congress in a Democratic House, and now I am told because some one slipped these words into the platform that I am to be menacled like a slave and robbed of the greatest boon that a free man in these halls can claim, and that is, the right to vote upon questions of public solicy in accordance with the dictates of duty; that it lies not within the power of any man or set of men to shackle or trample upon."

The discerting vicess of members of the MR. EAYNER ON THE PLATFORM.

diverging views of members of the crafte party upon financial matters, Mr. Rayner, which he hoped soon taken out of politics, would necesthe inquiry when a man declared if to be a Democrat, "What kind Democrat are you?" (Laughter) nest epeaker was Mr. Cohi (Ala.), whet of the committee, who spoke vor of the repeal of the law. Cohi said that the proper way at the value of the State banking in was to consider the condition e banks at the time the General minent, saw fit to impose the prolitical contents.

Government saw fit to impose the prolithicary tax. It was not necessary to go back ten years before the flood. What were the facts? When the banks were forced to go into liquidation in 1855 every bank in the North redeemed its obligations without discount and without loss to a single bill holder. The same was true of banks in the southern States, except in the cases of those whose assets had been destroyed by the exigencies of the war.

LACK OF FLEXIBILITY.

The serious difficulty with the national bank currency, said Mr. Cobb, was its lack of flexibility. A currency possessing that quality was the urgent need of the business interests of the country. In his opinion it would never be secured until there was established a banking system with a circulation under the control of those whose right it was to issue it. Such a system as this, he said, would provide, at the shortest notice, the currency needed to meet any exigencies in some particular section of the country, avoiding the period of stringencies in-separable from the present system.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, his party's candidate for Governor in that State, followed his colleague. Discussing the question of constitutionality of the tax law, Mr. Oates referred to one of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States announced by Chief Justice Marshail, in which it was held that the taxing power of the Government might be exerted to the point of destruction. If that be true doctrine, asked Mr. Oates, is it not true that the Federal Government is absolute, that it is not a government of enumerated and unlimited powers. He contended that the Government could not do indirectly, by the exercise of the taxing power, that which it could not do directly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Oates' remarks

At the conclusion of Mr. Oates' remarks be committee rose, On motion of Mr. avers the Senate joint resolution was assed appropriating \$10,000 for the payment of expenditures caused by the Sugar rust investigation, ordered by the Senate and now in progress.

At 450 P. M. the House adjourned until

KILLED HIMSELF WITH OPIUM, Interior Department Cierk Busbee Found

Dying in a Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE, MD., June 4.-Walton M. Susbee, a lawyer, recently a clerk in the

Busbee, a lawyer, recently a clerk in the Interior Department in Washington, was found unconscious in the street yesterday moraing and died a few hours later in the City Hospital.

He was about thirty-three years old, and belonged in Raieigh. N. C. He practiced his profession there and in Durham, N. C., and was amointed clerk in the Interior Department last January. His brother, Fabius H. Busbee, is United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina. Another brother, Charles M. Busbee, is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias in Raieigh.

Coroner Hill said it was undoubtedly a case of suicide from opium polsoning.

case of suicide from opium poisoning.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Richmond Terminal plan is expected to be declared operative within a few weeks. All the principal securities essential to the plan have been deposited in sufficient quantities to permit the committee to go ahead. Outside properties are now being dealt with, and nesotiations are pending which may bring into the plan a number of securities which are at present outside. The Columbia and Greenville seconds get 125 in new preferred stock. While the preferred stock of the Columbia and Greenville is not treated in the plan at all. A proposition is now pending to give the holders of this stock 40 per cent, in may Richmond Terminal preferred. This stock was sold at auction some time ago at 4. Richmond and Mecklenburg were included in the first plan, but the holders not being satisfied with the proposition, were left out of the revised agreement. Negotiations are now pending on a basis considerably better than the one first proposed. Cinciaoperative within a few weeks. All the

STATE BANK TAX.

Negotiations to Terminate Debate on the

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- An agreement to terminate the pending debate on the bill to repeal the State bank tax act has not been definitely reached, but will be, it is understood, at a meeting of the Committee on Rules to be held to-morrow morning. Negotiations in this regard were made necessary by the announcement in the House to-day by Mr. Holman, that he would to-morrow ask the House to take up the appropriation bill reported from his committee. In the course of the afternoon session conferences were held with the majority members of the Committee on Rules, with a view to reaching an agreement. Mr. Springer, in charge of the bank tax repeal bill, wanted to spend to-morrow in general schale and Wednesday up to 4 o'clock in discussion under the five-minute rule, the vote to be taken at that time. The members of the Committee on Rules, however, wanted to take the vote immediately upon assembling Wednesday, Tuesday's session to be devited to discussion under the five-minute rule. When the House adjourned to-day the probabilities seemed to be that the latter programme would be adopted. bill to repeal the State bank tax act

died with Bullets, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4.-Hardy Gill, colored, was taken from the jail at Lancaster Sunday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock by a party of twenty-five men and carried away about three miles and lynched. A corner's inquest was heid to-day, and the jury returned a verdict that he was shot to death by parties un-

known.

Two or three days ago, without provocation, he assaulted and inflicted, it is feared, mortal wounds on the wife of James A. Clark. Mrs. Clark resides with her husband about fourteen miles from

the Courthouse.
DUBLIN, Ga., June 4.—About ten days DUBLIN, Ga., June 4.—About ten days ago a negro was caught in the room of Mrs. Cooney, fifteen miles from Dublin. The lady woke up, and the negro jumped out of the window and ran. He was arrested and put in jail here. Last night at 11:30 o'clock a mob entered the jail, bound and gagged the jailor, J. W. Raffield, who was asleep, took the pegro three miles from Dublin, tied him to a tree, and shot him about twenty-five times. The whole thing was done rapidiy and quietly. Nobody had any idea that a lynching would be attempted.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND IS OURS, It Belongs to the United States by Procla.

covery has been made here that the Johnson Island, of which England and Johnson Island, of which England and
Hawaii want possession, and to secure
which vessels from those Governments
are now racing across the Pacific, belongs
to the United States. Mr. Victor L.
Smith, a prominent Balitmore lawyer,
makes the claim, and offers data to
prove his assertion. He says the island
was discovered in 1857 by a man named
Parker, who found a guano deposit upon
it, and sold his interest to the United
States Guano Company, which filed its
claim with the Department at Washington.

Soon after this, the Hawalian Government claimed ownership of the island and sent a force to take possession. This Government, however, declined to recognize Hawali's claim, and held that it was invalid.

Under an act of 1866 the President declared the island part of the United States, and recognized the claims of the phosphate company, and according to a decision of the Supreme Court this proclamation makes the island a part of the United States.

Another Fearful Electric Car Accident on

the Outskirts of the Cliv.

on the Atlanta and Decatur line collided about two miles from the city limits and twelve persons were seriously injured. Nearly all are negroes, as the outgoing car was carrying a party of seventy-five negroes, who were going to a pichic near became

car was carrying a party of revents or negroes, who were going to a picnic near Decatur.

Both cars were long, heavy and open. The wreck occurred on a curve, on either side of which is a steep grade.

Conductor Logan and Motorman White, of the outgoing car, jumped. White rolled down the high embankment and was picked up unconsclous. Heath, motorman of the incoming car, was caught in the wreck and terribly crushed. As soon as it was discovered the collision was inevitable, the passengers began to leap from the cars, which were running at fifteen miles an hour; but a great many of them could not escape, and were buried under the wreck, both cars being telescoped.

The wounded were: D. C. Heath, motorman, aged fifty; leg broken twice, arm broken and head bruised.

Charles L. White, conductor; bruises about the neck and head and wrist sprained, and ten colored passengers.

Nearly all the victims were sent to the hospital for treatment. Heath may die. The collision seems to have been the result of the lack of information as to the schedules on the part of the conductor of the incoming car. Both cars were running on extra schedules.

The "Crabbers" Riddled with Bullets and

CRISFIELD, MD., June 4.-One of the CRISFIELD, MD., June 4.—One of the State police vessels poured a fusilade of shot into a fleet of twenty-five crabbing vessels Saturday in Holland Strait, and that the crews of the poachers escaped injury is regarded as almost a miracle. Several hundred shots were fired. The sails and deck houses of the "crabbers" were riddled with bullets, and three of them, the Frank Law, Raymond James, and Jackson Bradshaw, were so badly crippled that they were unable to escape. They were towed into Fishing Bay, where they are held as hostages by the Dorchester county authorities until the captains pay the fine assessed for "scraping the bottom."

NO SEPARATE COACHES,

Judge Barr Declares the Law Unconstitu-

OWENSBORO, KY., June 4.-In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Anderson against the Louisville and Nashville road, Judge Barr has delivered his opinion, holding that the separate coach law is an interference with inter-state commerce, and that on that account wholly unconstitutional and void as to all passengers.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Hoke Smith, accompanied by his wife and two children and Chief Clerk Daniels, of the Interior Department, left Washington to-day for Raleigh, N. C. The Secretary will deliver the address at the commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A court of inquiry to investigate the accident to the cruiser Columbia on her recent trial trip has been ordered by Acting Secretary McAdoo, and it will meet when the vessel is in the dry docks. Rear-Admiral Stanton has been selected as the president of the court of inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A further engagement to-day in New York of \$1,400,000 gold for export to Europe Tuesday reduces the Treasury gold reserve fund down to \$74,000,000. ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 4.—Steel & Walker, one of the largest wholesale dealers in this city and the West, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities, \$700,000: assets. \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

SUGAR AND THE TARIFF BILL

Both These Still Subjects of Prolonged Debates in the Senate.

PRESENT COMPLICATED SCHEDULE.

Senator Allison on Committee's Amend. ment and Mr. Jones' Technical Reply. Confusing Controversies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4 .- The Senate to-day entered on the second half year of the session, the tenth week of the consideration of the tariff bill and the third of the discussion of the sugar

It took a quarter of an hour after the stated hour of meeting to secure a quo-rum. The first piece of business done was the passage of a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by

was put aside, and the tariff bill was taken up. The amendments to paragraph 182, offered by the Finance Committee, changonered by the rinance Committee, chang-ing the time when the repeal of the sugar bounty is to take effect from May I, 1884, to January I, 1895, were agreed to. Subsequently, by unanimous consent, that action was reconsidered, and the amendments still remain open.

amendments still remain open.

THE VEST-ALDRICH CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Vest recalled his controversy with Mr. Aldrich before adjournment on Saturday, when Mr. Aldrich asserted "positively," if not aggressively," that there was no sugar stock certificates in the market in 1899. Mr. Vest fortined his own statement by reading from an almanac of 1891, showing that in the year 1890 1,562,000 shares of sugar stock certificates had been sold in New York. And it was while these large sales were being made, with fluctuations of 35 per cent., that the McKinley act was being manipulated in Congress. He went on to show from a duty of about 15 per cent., when the blit was first reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, went up by jumps to 70 cents per hundred pounds, the reduced in conference to 50 cents—the existing rate. "And yet," said he contemptuously, "our friends on the other side taunt us with being under the control of the sugar trust. And they ask us constantly for the principle on which certain things have been done. I would like to understand what principle entered into that sort of legislation. I would like to know on what principle ithat change took place. I know nothing else that could have caused it, except some influence unknown to the public."

As Mr. Aldrich was not present when Mr. Vest spoke there was no reply. Mr. Allison took the floor and argued against the repeal of the sugar bounty and against pacing sugar on the dutiable list.

He offered to yield the floor to Mr. Vest and to let him inform the Senate as to what would be the average rate of duty per pound on sugar for consumption, under the present complicated schedule.

Mr. Vest stated it at 25 cents on the hardward nounds. THE VEST-ALDRICH CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Vest stated it at 25 cents on the

undred pounds.
"I hope," said Mr. Allison, "that the enator from Missouri will at some time tate the process by which he arrives at

state the process by which he arrive that conclusion."

"There will be no trouble about that,"
Mr. Vest said. "That will be done."
Mr. Jones (Ark.), also stated that there was no difficulty about arriving at the conclusion stated by Mr. Vest.

Mr. Teller suggested that the explanation should be made for the heardit of the senators who confessed their inability to understand the question, and Mr. Jones said he would do so.

fined sugar. That was unfair to all the other industries.

In answer to a question of Mr. Manderson, as to the increased price which would have to be paid for sugar under the proposed schedule. Mr. Allison said that, beyond all question, the price would be increased 1 1-2 cents a pound. And all because the senator from Louislana wanted to "vindicate a theory and to abandon a condition." He concluded with these words: "If I had my way I would strike from this bill every vestage of a duty on sugar, and would continue the bounty on sugar, as we are mrally bound to do, till 1995, and if additional revenue were necessary, I would look around among the luxuries and lay duties on them."

Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Allison and defended the schedule as proposed by the Figurers.

Mr. Jones replied to as proposed by Islended the schedule as proposed by the Finance Committee. His remarks were mostly of a technical character, inwere mostly of a technical character, in-volving the various points as to raw sugar above and below certain points of saccharine strength, as to the effect of the different rates of duty on them, and as to the point where the market value of raw sugars is to be fixed, whether at the point of export or at the principal markets in the country from which they

A CONFUSING CONTROVERSY.

On these and many other abstruse points a rapid, confusing and generally unintelligible controversy was kept up for a long time between him and Mr. Allison. Mr. Jones, however, asserted very positively that under existing law there was not a pound of free susar, but that \$22,000,000 annually was paid sugar refiners and not a dollar to the Treasury.

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Jones what would be the average increase of sugar per pound to the consumer over the present prices.
Mr. Jones replied that he supposed the increase would be about one-half cent a pound; it might exceed that, or it might be a little less.

increase would be about one-half cent a pound; it might exceed that, or it might be a little less.

"Oh, more than that," Mr. Allison remarked.

Mr. Peffer again asked whether a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem would not operate to raise the price of sugar from 1 1-4c, to 1 1-2c, a pound.

Mr. Jones thought it might be 1 1-4c.; but from that was to be deducted, he said, the 61-100 per cent, duty under the present law.

In a colloquy with Messrs, Allison, Aldrich and Teller, it was stated by Mr. Caffery (La.) that under the tariff and excise laws of Germany the prices of sugar to the consumer was 8c, per pound, while, owing to the bounty allowed for exportation and to the freedom from excise taxes, the same sugar was sold in London at 31-15c, a pound. And he argued that that was the condition of things which the sugar bounty was calculated to produce. He publicly avowed his acknowledgment to the senators of his party lot the duty on sugar.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment making it a criminal offence for persons to enter into any conspiracy to import any article so as to increase its market price in any part of the United States.

Pending this debate the question before

Pending this debate the question before the Senate was stated to be the amend-ment changing the date of the repeal of the sugar bounty from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895.

the sugar bounty from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895.

THE TARIFF BILL.

As the usual hour of adjournment was now approaching. Mr. Harris rose and said: "I need not emphasize the importance of an early and final determination, not of this sugar echedule merely, but of the tariff bill generally. I gave notice last Friday that I would, on and after to-day (unless much better progress was made), ask for longer and later sessions."

"It is now nearly the usual hour of adjournment, and, if I can get unanimous consent to take thevote on the pending amendment at an early hour to-morrow, and to all other amendments to the sugar schedule without further debate after that hour, I shall be glad to accommodate the convenience of every senator (and my own as well) by moving a brief executive session and then an adjournment. But unless such agreement can be reached, my sense of duty will compel me to stay here and ask the Senate to stay with me for longer hours. Can I get such agreement?"

Objections were made on the Republican side, and finally it was agreed to vote on the pending amendment, and on

Mr. Manderson's proposed amendment "to continue the sugar bounty to 196," be taken by I e'clock to-morrow; that on any other amendments shall be taken under the five-minute rule and the sugar schedule shall be disposed before adjournment to-morrow.

The Senate, at 6:20, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE SENATORS EXPLAIN. Members of the Finance Committee Tell

About Sugar Tariff. WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Gray, chairman of the Sugar Trust In-Gray, chairman of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, laid before the Senate to-day the official stenographic report of the testimony given by Senators McPherson, Harris, Jones, Mills, Vest, Voorhees, Secretary Carlisle, and Representative Warner, a synopsis of which has been already given in these dispatches.

has been already given in these dispatches.

Mr. McPherson said that as far as he knew there was no truth in any part of the charges published concerning Secretary Carliste and the doings of the Sugar Trust. For himself, he said, he disagreed with the committee as to the sugar schedule. He opposed the sugar schedule presented by the committee, and did a little raving over that himself, but never saw Carliste do any of it. At one time McPherson said he laid before the committee the views of his friend, Matthieson, a member of the Sugar Trust, but did not endorse them; on the contrary, he opposed them and voted against the committee's proposition.

The witness said Mr. Searles, secretary of the Sugar Refining Company, came to his house and argued that a proposition offered by Mr. McPherson would give the sugar refiners nothing. Mr. Searles was the only person he ever saw on the subject.

SENATOR MILLS' DENIAL.

Senator Mills denied any knowledge of the statements made in the newspapers. The letter from Mr. Carlisle Introducing Mr. Havemeyer was a simple letter of introduction, but Mr. Mills said he declined to see him. Referring to the way in which duty was put on sugar, Mr. Mills said: "I was the first one of three to propose a duty on sugar. It was an unwelcome thing for me to do it. The reason was, as you gentlemen know, I have always advocated putting sugar on the dutiable list as a revenue article and I told them: We have got to have more money than the Wilson bill makes and we have to have a duty on sugar. I do not want it. I do not like to go backward. I would not have taken sugar off the dutiable list and put it on the free list. It has been done and I do not like to put anything back on the dutiable list. I do not care whether it is a revenue article, to take it from the free list and put it back on the dutiable list." "I said: We have got to do it, and you may as well make up your minds about it. We have to have more money."

Jones testified that before the last

amendments to the sugar schedule were reported there was some talk of making the duty on refined sugar 45 per cent. Instead of one-eighth of a cent.

"There was some talk," said Mr. Jones, "in the presence of Mr. Carlisle, Senator Vest and me of making a schedule of 40 or 5 per cent, and I asked Mr. Carlisle to prepare a schedule.

"I asked him merely to save myself the labor of it, because with the data in the Treasury Department I thought he would be sure to have all the points necessary."

THE TRUST MADE NO CONTRIBUTION. Secretary Carlisle's testimony is rather brief and pointed. He denied in toto the charges that he had made any recent visit to the Finance Committee, or that he had made any recent to the finance Committee, or that he had made any statement to any human being that the Sugar Trust or any one acting for it hid nade any contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, and that the trust must be cared for. Coupled with this denial, Mr. Carlisle said: "If you want to give my information, derived from a member of the committee, I will say that the Sugar Trust gave nothing whatever to the Democratic Campaign Committee. This is

As to how he came to draft the schedule, the Secretary said it was in accordance with Senator Jones' request. Mr. Carlisie added: "It was a service that we had been doing very frequently during the consideration of this bill, and a service which, according to my own knowledge, the Secretary of the Treasury had always done heretofore when tariff bills were pending."

This matter was fully described in the semi-official statement published on Saturday last.

Mr. Carlisie said he had been called upon by both refiners and been called upon by hoth refiners and planters, and he knew the refiners advocated ad valorem duties. Mr. Searies, Mr. Havemeyer, and Mr. Reed, representing the trust, had all called upon him.

As to any suggestions or argument that he may have made relating to the sugar schedule, Mr. Carlisie said; "As to the sugar schedule, I will say I never made any suggestion about it. I mean by that any independent or original suggestion, or any voluntary suggestion.

SENATORS JONIS, VOOBHEES AND VEST.

SENATORS JONES, VOORHEES AND VEST. SENATORS JONIS, VOORMERS AND VEST.
Senators Jones, Voorhees, and Vest denied absolutely any knowledge of any meeting such as was alleged to have taken place on a Sunday afternoon in the Capitol building between Democratic members of the Finance Committee and representatives of the Sugar Trust. They also denied that Secretary Carlisle had told the Democratic members that the Democratic party was under obligations to the trust and must be provided for.

Bank Leeters Sentenced.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4.—F. A. Coffin, P. B. Coffin, and Albert S. Reed, the convicted bank looters, were arraigned in Federal Court here to-day for sentence. The defence led by ex-Attorney-General Miller, made a desperate effort to secure a new trial, but failed. Francis Coffin got ten years and Percival Coffin five years, while Reed, who was merely a tool of the Coffins, was released on suspended sentence, mercy being shown in his case.

The three men are accused as officers of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company with alding Theodore P. Haughey in wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, of which the latter was president. The ambitious young Coffins gained the confidence of the aged bank president and secured vast sums of money from him on fictitious values. Haughey will be sentenced Tuesday.

Br. Middleton Michael Dead,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4.—Dr. Middleton Michael, one of the oldest and best known physicians of
Charleston, diad here to-day. He was born in Charleston January 22, 1822, and was therefore in his seventy-second year.

He graduated in medicine in Paris,
Franca, and subsequently graduated from the South Carolina Medical College some forty-five years ago. the South Carolina Medical College some forty-five years ago.

He served during the civil war in the Confederate Hospital as chief surgeon at Richmond.

Dr. Michael was married in 1866 to Miss Cecilia L. Inglesby, daughter of Mr. William H. Inglesby, and had nine children, of which four are alive.

For Holding Their Tongues.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—District Attorney Birney called on Senator Gray, chairman of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, this afternoon and told him that he would present to the grand jury to-morrow the case of John S. Shriver, Washington correspondent of the New York Mall and Express, and E. J. Edwards, New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, for refusing to answer questions asked by the committee. If a true bill is found by the strand jury the indictment will not be presented to the Criminal Court until next Monday at the earliest.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 4.—The voters of Oregon to-day elected their entire State ticket and two members of Con-CINCINNATI, June 4.—On application of Receiver Fellon, of the Queen and Crescent railroad, Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued an order to the United States Marshal for deputies to protect the road in case of a strike, which seems imminent.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

Be Times.

THEY ARE MAKING ASTRONG STAND AGAINST THE DEPUTIES.

President Woods and Several Other Prom. inent People Held as Prisoners of War, Violence Again in West Virginia.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., June 4.-A skirmish took place to-day near Midland toll-gate between three striking coal miners and three deputy sheriffs who were sent out from the main body on the divide as pickets. Several shots were fired on both sides. Jack David, a miner, was shot in the arm, and a deputy sheriff was seriously wounded. The deputies

The striking miners were confident that It they would be attacked some time today. All men not necessary to guard
approaches to Bull Hill, their stronghold,
had been massed about the fortifications,
and their number is a little more than
1,800. Last night hundreds of beer kegs
were filled with water and stored in the
fort. The towns of Victor, Anaconda,
Mountain City and other pinces are in
possession of the strikers. The plan is
to make as strong a stand as possible
against the deputies, and, if necessary,
retreat to Bull Hill.
M. E. Woods, president of the Wood
Investment Company, was taken at 9
o'clock last night by a large body of
strikers and carried up to the fort on
Bull Hill. His wife was present when
he was taken. The men told her that she
need not worry, as they would free Woods
in the morning. Business men are greativ alexand. they would be attacked some time to-

in the morning. Business men are greatily alarmed.

Besides taking Woods prisoner, the strikers last night seized Clarence O, Finch, county superintendent of schools, and D. E. Walkins, a Colorado Springs school teacher, and they are now held prisoners on Bull Hill as hostages for President Calderwood, or any other miners who may be arrested. John Short, editor of the Cripple Creek Herald, organ of the Miners' Union, has been arrested by the deputies.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, June 4.—No effort was made to run coal trains on the Cleveland, Loraine, and Wheeling rallroad to-day. The strikers, who are still in camp, say no coal shail pass, even if it is necessary for them to stay for months. Lost night, near Flushing, the strikers burned two bridges and threatened other property. They had prepared a stone as large as an engine tender at Barton tunnel to drop on a coal train should it succeed in passing the miners' fort. Thirty or forty miners will be arrested.

General Manager Woodford said the curpany could not be frightened by the men; that positively coal trains would be

General Manager Woodford said the company could not be frightened by the men; that positively coal trains would be started by to-morrow, and they would go through one way or another. Asked if it was true that the United States troops would be cafled out, he declined to answer direct. In defiance of Sheriff Scott's orders, saloons are open. Watchmen have chased men away from the bridges, which it was intended to destroy. Passenger trains and freights without coal are allowed to run unmolested.

striking miners having temporarily disbanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4.—All is quiet in the Davies county coal regions this morning. A formulable force of militia awed the strikers, and the situation is now so peaceful that bloodshed will probably be averted. At Cannellsburg the strikers have ascreed to cease further law violations, and at Shelburne molestation to railroad property has stopped. A portion of the militia will at once be withdrawn.

MASSILLON, O., June 4.—The striking coal miners have effectually stopped traffic over the Cleveland, Loarin and Wheeling in West Virginia coal by burning the bridges at Flushing and Holoway, General Manager Woolfer is on the scene. The managers of the roads say they will stand by their right to haul West Virginia coal if they have to use armed force to do it.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A special from Birmingham, Ala, says: Pennsylvania

Birmingham, Ala., says: Pennsylvania mine operators have decided to employ negro laborers in their light against the miners. This means of warfare has already been quite successful in this State. Two hundred colored miners left here yesterday in special cars for Johnsonburg, Fa., and more are to follow. JoLIET, ILL., June 4.—Strikers from Will and Grundy county have burned a bridge on the London, Jollet and Eastern railroad hear this city, as a warning to the company to stop transferring from Virginia.

West Virginia Miners.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 4.—The

West Virginia Miners.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 4.—The strikins Kanawha Valley miners have again resorted to violence. The drum house at the Morris Creek mines had been hurned, the treatle over Man's Creek was destroyed by fire, and coal traffic stopped on the Sewell and Gilkenon hranch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Dynamite was also used at Morris Creek bridge, partially destroying it. Sheriff Sillman has been called upon to protect property.

The Kanawha and Michigan road has given up the fight, and will haul no more coal at present.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 4.—Preparations for war are going rapidly forward here, arms and ammunition coming in daily. One hundred thousand rounds of ammunition shipped from Chicago Saturday arrived to-day. Rifles and revolvers are coming and further shipments are expected to-morrow.

Ambush. CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 4.—As the Powelton miners were coming from strikers in ambush. Four miners were killed outright; more were wounded. The murderers are unknown. Sheriff Hineman and posse have been summoned to the scene. Further particulars unobtainable, and no names have been learned.

LOOKS "SQUALLY" AT SHAWMUT. The Strikers Drive Italians Away_Trouble

BRADFORD, PA., June 4.-A special from Brockwayville, says: Trouble is impending at the Shawmut mines. A force of Italians were engaged to load slack coal on the cars to-day. Once before an attempt was made to load the slack, but the Italians were chased away. The miners attempted to protect to-day, but the company had secured an injunction and had the sheriff and fifty deputies to protect the Italians. The miners marched from Crenshaw and other places and were joined by Shawmut miners, headed by a band. They carried American flag and were unarmed. The sheriff and his deputies intercepted the strikers and arrested the musicians and sixty miners. They will be sent to the Elk county fail.

Hall, Kaul & Co. are determined to load the slack coal, and the miners are equally determined to prevent them from doing so. An additional force of deputies are expected from Ridgeway to-night. The Shawmut mines are owned by determined men, who have Elk county backing them, and a lot of Winchesters are at Shawmut stored in the office ready for use. from Brockwayville, says: Trouble is im-

for use.

This evening matters looked squally, and trouble is feared for to-morrow.

Ticket_Fight Ageinst Dolph.

have elected the entire ticket. For the past eight years Pennoyer (Populist) has been Governor. The rest of the ticket except the Attorney-General has been Re-

except the Attorney-General has been publican.
All parties have traded right and left to gain votes for the legislative ticket. As a rule the Democrats and Populista have fused on legislative candidates, which makes the result uncertain. It is really a fight against Senator Dolph by Governor Pennoyer for the United States senatorship.

BRECKINBIDGE'S RECEPTION.

An Exciting Time at Kentneky's Capital... PRANKFORT, KY., June 4.—Not since the hard cider campaign of Harrison the First has there been such political exthe hard cider campaign of Harrison the First has there been such political excitement in Kentucky's capital as was manifested here to-day. Congressman Breckinridge arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, and was met at the depot by a throng of followers and three hundred of the Breckinridge Club wearing badges. It was fifteen minutes before his friends could extricate him from the crowds pressing forward to shake his hand. When the hotel was reached the crowd and enthusiasin grew until Colonel Breck-inridge appeared upon a balcony and bowed his acknowledgements. But they were not all Breckinridge men, for when the Colonel appeared a mighty shout went up from Owens' supporters, "Shame on you! Shame on you! The excitement grew interse, as the bread and butter brigade, with music and banners, wearing Breckinridge badges, marched to the hotel. What was intended for a formal reception at the Merry-weather Hotel became a surging and shouting mass, seemingly without intent. The Owens men were not abashed by the noise and numbers of their opponents, and cheers and groans intermingled.

At 2 P. M., the nour for speech-making, the authorities refused to allow any meeting in the court-house, as a collision was feared. The opera-house was secured, and Colonel Breckinridge addressed all who could gath admission. His speech was on the same lines as those alreay published, and he was given a fair nearing by friends and foes.

Excitement is high to-night. This being County Court-day, nearly the entire county population is here, and personal encounters are feared.

ALL UNDER WATER,

ALL UNDER WATER,

Practically Suspended.
PORTLAND, ORE., June 4.—Merchants in the flooded districts were at work all day yesterday removing goods or rais-

in the flooded districts were at work all day yesterday removing goods or raisling them on platforms above the water. The river continues to rise, and the situation grows more serious. The river here is thirty-one feet above low water and is rising at the rate of one foot every twenty-four hours. Three-fourths of the wholesale district is under water from two to ten feet, and the water is fast eneroaching upon the best part of the retail district. Hundreds of small houses on the flats are surrounded by water up to the second story.

Many merchants are unable to get lumber with which to build platforms to keep their goods above water. Every available bout in the city has been hired and boatmen receive from \$1 to \$5 per hour for services.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's office is surrounded by six feet of water. The Madison street bridge is the only bridge open to traffic. A rise of six inches more will shut off the gas supply of the city. The Union depot is two feet under water, and the Union Pacific car shops, in Albon, are surrounded by five feet of water.

The Southern Pacific is the only road running trains into Portland, and the trains are compelled to stop at the south end of the city, being unable to reach either depot. The Union Pacific is hopelessly tied up, both by rail and by boat. The Northern Pacific makes regular trips with the transfer boat Tacoma between this city and Kelso, Washington. The business portlon of The Dalles, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, is under water.

WRATHFUL SALOON MEN

Many of the Newport News Bars Refused

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 4 .- Spe-

The owners of the tug Dauntless have libelied the British steamship Clandeboye for \$40,000, for towing that vessel to this port last week. The Clandeboye broke one of her shafts off the Georgia coast, and the excessive sum named is for bringing her from Brunswick, Georgia, to this port.

WASHINGTON, June 4.-Charles Neil-Assistant Postmaster-General J. Lowry Assistant Postmaster-General 3. Lowly Bell, is a native of Maryland. He has spent most of his life in railroad of-fices. For many years he was division superintendent of the Erie railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., He re-sides in Baltimore. Mr. Neilson left to-day for Buffalo, N. Y., to remain a week

A frow at Sevantional Journalism.

LONDON, June 4.—A circular signed by
the members of the House of Commons
has been sent to the editors of prominent
daily newspapers throughout the United
Kingdom asking them to cease to demoralize the people by reporting sensational cases of immorality and brutality, and in other ways appealing to
the sensual nature of man.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 4.—A special from Ocala says ex-Govenor Stanton is dying. He was Territory Governor of Kansas under President Buchanan. He came to Florida from Virginia.

For Virginia, uncertain conditions, but robably without rain; cooler; variable probably winds. For North Carolina; fair, slightly cooler in the interior; northwest winds.

The thermometer at The Times office yesterday ranged as follows: 9 A. M., 62; 12 M., 80; 3 P. M., 87; 6 P. M., 84; 9 P. M., 75—Average 79 1-2.

GOVERNOR ON HIS METTLE.

He will Order all Non-Resident Maranding Oyster Vessels Sunk.

PREPARING TO EQUIP THE NEW BOATS

Secretary Carilele will Recommend Copt Murdaugh for Inspector of Steam Ves. sels-Man Found Starving.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, | WASHINGTON, June 4, 1894.

Governor O'Ferrail, of Virginia, and Judge R. H. Gredwell, ex-speaker of the Viction 11 Delegates, arrived here by the late it a last night. They were met this morning by Hon. R. Taylor Scott,

Attorney-General of the State.
Governor O'Ferrall, when asked the object of the visit, replied that it was not a matter of particular importance, but on account of his long residence as a member of Congress, business of a general nature frequently required his presence.

Mr. Cardwell is a member of the joint commission created by the General Assembly of Virginia to investigate, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Maryland Legislature the serious differences that have arisen between the two States on account of the ravages of the Maryland oyster dredgers in the waters of the Pocomoke sound.

In the waters of the Pocomoke sound.

TRE GOVERSOE IS EMPEATE.

GOVERNOE O'FETTAIL IS determined to put an end to the illicit dredsing and all other forms of illegal trespass of Maryland oystermen in virginia waters. He wiches it understood that he will capture no more vessels found carrying on their illegal raffic within the limits of Virginia territory, but intends ordering the commanders of his oyster naval crusers to sink all foreign dredgers found violats ins the law.

The principal object of his visit here is to contract for the armanent for the new police boat recently purchased by the State of Virginia, which will be of the hest and most approved style.

To-day he has been in consultation with the experts in ordinance at the Naval Department, and before he returns will select an equipment which will make the new boat, well-manned, a terror to the maraulers.

The Governor was given a very cordial welcome by his many friends to-day on the floor of the House, and to-night received numerous callers at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Serator Stubs, of Gloucester, arrived here to-night to attend the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, which meets to-morrow in Alexandria.

State Senator W. A. Little, Jr., of Fredericksburg, passed through the city to-night en route to Norfolk, He will entity there which was advertized for to-morrow. THE GOVERNOR IS EMPHATIC.

The supervising inspectorship of steam vessels will again be given to Virginia. The President stated Saturday his predilections for Captain Murdaugh, of Portsmouth, but sain much would depend on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Trensury. To-day Senator Daniel had an interview with Secretary Carlisle, during which he earnestly presented the many good reasons why Captain Murdaugh should be selected for the position. When he retired he carried the Secretary's promise that he would recommend Captain Murdaugh for the position. The appointment will probably be sent to the Senate this week.

A well-known Basic City (Va.) man, Mr. A. C. Chewning, was found by the police last night in the grounds near the Smithsonian Institute in a Any of the Newport News Bars Refused Licenses by the Court, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 4.—Special—A number of saloon keepers of this y are nursing feelings of wrath to-night cause of the refusal of the County out to-day to grant them licenses, the force is making streneous efforts suppress the disorderity saloons, and the applications to sell liquor were be heard to-day. Chief Phillips was sent in court and protested against the intigs of licenses to a number of apcants. The court refused licenses to all to were objected to by the chief, as well some others against whom indictments a pending. A number of the saloon in paid the special fifty dollar tax probled by the last legislature.

LICELLED FOR \$40,000, the owners of the tug Dauntless have elied the British steamship Clandeboye \$40,000, for towing that vessel to this that week. The Clandeboye of her shafts off the Georgia coast, the reform Brunswick, Georgia, to this t.

MR, BELL'S SUCCESSOR, C. Charles Nellson, nominated as successor to Secondary of the saloon. The story of his distress and urgent property of the poince last night in the grounds near the Smithsomian Institute in a condition verzing upon starvation, in his pocacie was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from Bane City, in which the brave was a letter from his wife, written from barvation, in his pocacie, the limit process. The could not do any more for them duty to evil him could not do any more for them duty to evil him that she knew he could not do any more for the duty to evil him that she knew he could not do any more for the clusty to evil him that whe he could not any more for them duty in the line prounds with no reproaches for the policy and

him free to ask this trifle of the passing throng.

The story of his distress and urgent necessity he had kept carefully concealed from the Virginians here, for a hundred hands from his own State would gladly and cheerfully have administered to his ripe wants with no further appeal than a knowledge of his needs.

superintendent of the Erle railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. He resides in Baltimore. Mr. Neilson left to-day for Buffalo, N. Y., to remain a week.

Deserting from the Chicagoes.

LONDON, June 4.—The United States cruiser Chicago will leave Grayesend June 14th. On June 11th Admiral Erben will give a dinner on board the Chicago to which a large company of officers of the British army and navy have been invited. A number of ladies wil also be present. It has been reported that sixty of the crew of the Chicago have deserted since the ship anchored at Grayesend. The officers of the Vessel authorize the statement that only five have deserted.

Governor Tries to G-t Hotchkiss Guns.
WASHINGTON. June 4.—Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, is in Washington making ready to conduct a visorous campaign against the Maryland oyster and crab pitates. To-day he sought to buy or borrow one or two Hotchkiss guns from the Navy Department, but Acting Secretary McAdoo was obliged to deny the application, because the law does not permit such transactions, and the Governor announced his intention to get the arms from private parties.

A Blow at Sensational Journalism.

LONDON, June 4.—A circular signed by 150 members of the House of Commons has been sent to the editors of prominent daily newspapers throughout the United State Senator Henry Fairfax arrived in ME. Palifax Arrived in ME. Palifax Borston Henry Fairfax arrived in ME. Palifax Borston Henry Fairfax arrived in ME. Palifax Arrived in MELL CANDON Henry Fairfax WELL CASED FOR.

of the patient and the family.

MR. FAIRFAX'S HORSES.

State Senator Henry Fairfax arrived in the city last night and left this morning for his beautiful stock farm, Oak Hill Hall, in Loudoun county. He has just returned from the stock shows at New York and Philadelphia, having taken a number of prizes for hackney horses in both cities.

Mr. Fairfax also enjoys the distinction of naving made the hest average sales of

both cities.

Mr. Fairfax also enjoys the distinction of having made the best average sales of any of the American breeders of hackney stock. His sales at these two exhibits were as follows: Alberto, 12.00; Alantha, 18.00; Allows, Alberto, 12.00; Alantha, 18.00; Alantha, 18.00; Alantha, 18.00; Alantha, 18.00; Alantha, 18.00; Alagera, 1700; Hutch, 1800; and Dever, 1700. Thus the total for ten borses amounted to \$9.25, an average of \$27 per horse. These horses are all by pure bred hackney stallions and the best strains of Kentucky and Virginia bred mares.

Lord Loudon was the pride of the farm, and a more beautiful horse was never even painted. He was of a rich, glossy, liver color, with a stiky mane and tail of which any stage blonds might be proud. The first prize was invariably awarded to Lord Loudon whenever he was entered at a stock show. He was bought by Mr. Tony Drexcl.